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Pie in Hams, per lb.	16c
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Creamery Butter, per lb.	32c
Ranch Eggs, per doz.	40c
25 lb. box Fancy Peaches, per lb.	\$1.65
25 lb. box Large Prunes, per lb.	\$2.38
25c can K. C. Baking Powder	20c
50c can K. C. Baking Powder	39c
25c pkg. Hills Bros. Tea	19c
50c pkg. Hills Bros. Tea	38c
1 lb. can Sweet Chocolate, put up by Ghirardelli	27c
1 lb. Cake Star Sweet Chocolate	25c
6 cans Deviled Meat	25c
3 Vienna Sausages	25c
Large Can Salmon	88c
American Sardines, per can	40c
Gelatine, per pkg.	10c
3 large Cans Jam	25c
3 Cans Sugar Corn	25c
Large Can Fine Peaches	12c
Bbl. Ginger Snaps	21c
Large Family Crax	21c
60c Wooden Box Crax	48c
1/2 gal. Log Cabin Maple Syrup	70c
Peanut Buckwheat Flour, pkg.	23c
California Flapjack Flour, pkg.	15c
Shredded Wheat per pkg.	11c
Crystal White Soap per bar	3 1/2c
Sunny Monday Soap, per bar	4c
Yellow Soap per bar	2 1/2c
Old Dutch Cleanser per can	88c
10c pkg. Corn Starch	55c
10c pkg. Gloss Starch	55c
10c pkg. A. & H. Soda	88c
5c pkg. A. & H. Soda	40c
Kansas Corn Meal per sack	28c
24 lb. Kansas Hard-wheat Flour	83c
48 lb. Kansas Hard-wheat Flour	\$1.66
98 lb. Kansas Hard-wheat Flour	\$3.30
Walnuts per lb.	19c
Soft Shell Almonds, per lb.	19c
Fresh Roasted Peanuts per lb.	15c
Cranberries per lb.	11 1/2c

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WITNESS TELLS SHIP'S EFFORT TO AID GERMANS

Trial of Officers of Hamburg-American Line Continues as Witness Tells of Attempt Made to Get Supplies to Fighting Ship

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The trial of Dr. Karl Bueh and his associates in the Hamburg-American line for alleged conspiracy dragged somewhat today with the government attempting to show that at least one more vessel sailed from American waters to aid German cruisers with supplies than the defendants were willing to admit. This vessel, the government contends, was the *Marina Quezada*, which sailed from Newport News, Va., December 16, 1914, for Valparaiso with coal and other supplies aboard. To support the contention several witnesses took the stand.

One of these was John Olsen, ship's engineer, who professed to have had frequent conversations with her captain, Hans Suhrén, during the voyage. He testified that the ship sailed with dynamites (not declared on the manifest, the government alleges) which were made part of a wireless apparatus rigged up on the little steamer twenty-four hours out of port. This he said, was so that they might pick up code messages from the Germans. A wireless operator boarded the ship before she sailed and Captain Suhrén also took aboard a German code book and some papers about which he seemed solicitous, the nature of which Olsen did not know.

For his part in rigging the wireless, Olsen testified, Suhrén promised to see that he was paid a "million dollars" and made "the next man to the kaiser in Germany." This was conditional upon their reaching the German port of Valparaiso, which he did not steer for. The wireless advised for Port Limón. The wireless advised for which they waited did not come, and they made this port without incident.

Once, however, when a British vessel was sighted Olsen said, Captain Suhrén became excited and thinking the vessel was a man of war, rushed down to the engine room, the code book and papers in his hand and a white handkerchief over them.

"Hide these quick," Olsen quoted him as saying. "A British cruiser has been sighted. If they find these things on our ship, I'll be hung right away." Olsen hid them. He placed them, he said, at the bottom of a barrel, filled the barrel with time and put it in the hold. Later when the approaching steamer was found to be only a Royal Mail line ship, he gave them back to Captain Suhrén.

The *Marina Quezada*, under the name *Rica Roca*, then sailed, steamed out of Port Limón, again seeking German naval vessels. Not finding them she made for Pernambuco, taking the precaution while on the way to paint out her name and substitute therefor her former name, the *Gladstone*. The Norwegian flag was raised. They made Pernambuco and the Norwegian consul called for their papers.

"Captain Suhrén put the papers in a bag," Olsen said, "and dropped the bag overboard."

"Did you see the trick I did?" he asked me.

"Then he told the Norwegian consul he had, unfortunately, lost his papers. There was some doubt about this and Suhrén, who was anxious to get away, left at night during a heavy rain. 'Any lights showing?' asked Roger T. Wood of the government counsel. 'No, sir; we didn't even light a match.'"

The *Marina Quezada*, it was brought out, did not errand because she neither sighted nor heard from German vessels.

The defense strenuously objected to this testimony on the ground that they were not concerned with the vessel. Mr. Wood then caused a telegram sent by Suhrén to Adolph Hachmeister, one of the defendants, to be placed in evidence. The message was sent from Newport News, December 16, 1914, and addressed to Hachmeister here. It read as follows:

"Sailing today. Drafting on you from Bayner \$10,000. Wire Revere you will accept. Communicate with 11 Broadway, Room 801. Letter to follow."

The room mentioned was the New York headquarters of Captain K. B. Boylston, the German naval attaché. The steamers *Fram* and *Sommerstad*, Ralph J. M. Bollowa testified, did not sail from Philadelphia, as it was intended they should, largely because the captain demanded indemnity and guarantees.

Bollowa, their lawyer, represented them in conferences with Hachmeister here and in Philadelphia. A memorandum was drafted September 22, 1914, under which the Hamburg-American line guaranteed to pay the full value of each steamer in case it should be seized and sold. Dr. Bueh signed this agreement, which was placed in evidence, but still new exigencies prevented their sailing and finally plans were abandoned. The suit, however, had proceeded, and taken out clearance papers for Brazilian ports.

"Hachmeister told me," Mr. Bollowa testified, "that the steamers were to meet German vessels off the coast of Brazil and transfer their cargoes to the German vessels."

John J. Turney, of Philadelphia, through whom the defendants chartered six of the vessels they sent out, was withdrawn from the stand temporarily so that the government might scan closely a mass of documents which he had reluctantly surrendered. Mr. Turney testified unwillingly. He probably will be recalled later.

The trial was adjourned this afternoon.

IRON WORKERS CAUSED MANY EXPLOSIONS, SAYS BOMB MAN

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 26.—Details of one bomb explosion after another declared to have been performed under the direction of J. J. McNamara, as secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, were related to the witness stand today by George E. Davis, the man who actually set the explosions, at the trial of Matthew A. Schmidt, alleged confederate of the McNamara conspirators, who is charged with murder as the result of the blowing up of the Los Angeles Times building five years ago.

The dynamitings testified to today were declared by the witness to have been accomplished under the direct supervision of Frank C. Webb, who is a member of the executive boards of both the New York local iron workers' union and the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. The witness testified to having personally perpetrated the following outrages:

Dynamiting bridge at Harrison, N. J., December 22, 1907; dynamiting bridge at Pelham, N. Y., by cutting guy cables February 2, 1908; blowing up drawbridge at Perth Amboy, N. J., March 10, 1908; dynamiting railroad bridge at Bradshaw, Md., March 25, 1908; setting explosion under Chelsea Pier, also referred to as pier fifty-eight in New York City, April 5, 1908; dynamiting material for elevated railroad, or viaduct, on Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, April 15, 1908; blowing up bridge at Slade's Ferry, Fall River, Mass., May 10, 1908; setting explosion under railroad bridge at Baychester, N. Y., May 10, 1908; dynamiting material for bridge at Somerset, Mass., June 4, 1908.

In addition, Davis told of an attempt to place dynamite under a drawbridge over the Bronx river at one hundred and forty-ninth street in New York City, May 3, 1908. He testified that this attempt was foiled by watchmen and he was forced to throw the dynamite in the river and flee.

Davis also related plans by which he was to blow up a bridge at South Bethlehem, Pa., and another at Providence, R. I., in May and June of the same year, but he said conditions were not favorable and he backed down at the last moment.

Davis said he received \$200 from Webb for most of the jobs, usually \$100 before and the remainder after. At one time, when Davis testified that Webb gave him \$100 to "buy dynamite" the witness was asked: "Did Webb ever tell you where this money came from?"

Yes, he said it came from the International Association, was the reply. Davis said some of the dynamite was furnished him by Webb, but the most of it he obtained from Thomas Nyland, who he said, was delegate from the iron workers' union in eastern Pennsylvania. In writing to Nyland for supplies, the witness said a code was used in which "spools of thread" meant sticks of dynamite, "yards of silk thread" meant fuse, and the word "buttons" was used for caps.

Davis said he often came in contact with Frank M. Ryan of Chicago, then president of the international association. He said Ryan cautioned him on one occasion not to recognize him on the street.

Whenever he produced an explosion, Davis testified that he clipped items about it from the newspapers next day and sent them to Webb.

"Do you know what those clippings were used for?" Davis was asked.

"Webb used them to instruct his men to send them to J. J. McNamara," replied Davis.

In reply to questions, Davis said that the term "organization work" meant the work of destroying property and that the term "organization fund" was used to designate the money used to pay the dynamiters for their work.

The testimony was elicited for the purpose of connecting correspondence between officials of the international association with the conspiracy. The letters will be introduced later.

Davis testified that in attempting to get out of Somerset, Mass., June 14, 1908, he was arrested and taken to Fall River.

At this point, court adjourned until tomorrow morning, when Davis will resume his story.

ter Brown, alias I. J. Smith, who was suspected of a part in the Seattle harbor explosion, May 1, 1915. A warrant sworn to by British Vice Consul C. E. L. Agassiz, charging the man with having in his possession a large quantity of explosives, was issued but later withdrawn and Brown or Smith disappeared. Recently secret service operatives came to Tacoma to trace his movements and it was hinted that he was under arrest in a middle western city and had given the officers statements that they were corroborating.

Edgely Falconer, a federal prisoner held here, today told the same secret service men who have been tracing Brown's movements that he had been connected with a gang that blew up the Seattle harbor, set fire to pier 14 in Seattle, tried to burn automobiles in Tacoma, destined for Russia and attempted to damage steamers destined for Russian ports. Falconer told them that Brown and men he named as Tortus and Tannaskey were accomplices.

W. ATLEE BURPEE DEAD [Republican A. P. Leased Wire] PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—W. Atlee Burpee, head of the seed firm of W. Atlee Burpee & Co., a notable agriculturist, died at his country home in Doylestown here tonight. He was 57 years old and has been in failing health since last July. Mr. Burpee owned a large number of agricultural institutions in this city and owned large seed farms in New Jersey and California.

Smith Has History TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 26.—Lewis J. Smith, mentioned as having received money orders from C. C. Crowley, under arrest in San Francisco, in connection with an alleged plot to destroy munitions and other property destined for the entente powers, is declared by local officers to be Waldo Smith, alias Lewis J. Smith, who was arrested by Tacoma police here last night. The defense will require a day to present its evidence and it is regarded as likely that the case will be given to the jury by Thursday night.

WHAT'S SAUCE FOR GANDERS ET CETERA & C

Complaint Goes to State Fair Commission Against Zone Side Shows to Which Men Only May Be Admitted

Phoenix chemically pure? Is Phoenix going to wrest the title of purity from Los Angeles?

Is the City of the Angels in danger of losing its reputation of being the very nicest village in the great United States, to the capital of the Sunshine state?

"Yes," say the club women emphatically. "No," thunder Thomas D. Shaughnessy, secretary to the fair commission.

The members of the Civic League object to "For men and boys only" shows in the state fair grounds. It isn't a question of equality or peace, but of decency, they declare, that has led them to pass a resolution protesting against the "immoral exhibition" of Oriental dancers on the fair's pleasure zone. They are up in arms against the commission for permitting an act of that character to be shown in connection with the fair, and while practically all the women's clubs have gone on record in favor of "peace," the League will ask the various organizations to endorse the resolution, which follows:

"Whereas, it has come to the knowledge of the Civic League that an immoral exhibition of Oriental dancers (to men over eighteen and under ninety-nine as advertised) and the worst of the state fair grounds has helped to make the state fair a success."

"We hereby respectfully demand that in the future no exhibition be allowed on the state fair grounds except such as can be witnessed by men, women and children."

(Signed) Mrs. Eugene Brady O'Neill, President.

"Mrs. Mattie Williams, Secretary."

Mrs. Frank A. Beane, a prominent member of the Arizona Congress of Mothers and also of the League, first reported the matter. No complaints had been made until the closing day of the fair, when a special committee of men whose names are withheld, offered objections to Mr. Shaughnessy. Mr. Shaughnessy then held a special matinee performance for this self-appointed board of censors, and it is understood that its members not only approved heartily of the act but placed the advertisement that no such unfavorable comment should be made.

Hundreds of people patronized the dance daily and no one seemed to think it shocking enough to report."

Mr. Shaughnessy last evening said that the state fair is a success. "It was practically the same act that is being shown on the joy zone at the Panama Pacific and San Diego expositions. What is called artistic there, is being termed vulgar here by those behind this reform movement. It is always a question where to draw the line. I wonder if the people realize that this is the first time a state fair has been termed vulgar here by those behind this reform movement. The zone receipts add at least \$2000 to the fund and if the dances are closed the loss will amount to \$1500."

TO RELIEVE JEWS [Republican A. P. Leased Wire] BERLIN, via London, Nov. 26.—Jas. Hershfield, of New York, representing officially Jewish relief societies of America, arrived in Berlin today on a mission of relief for Jews in the war areas of Poland and Galicia. Mr. Hershfield's first object, it is stated, is to arrange means for opening communications between the Jews in the war area and their friends in America.

Contributions for general relief, however, probably will form the second part of Mr. Hershfield's program.

BULGARIANS GIVE ATTENTION TO ANGLO-FRENCH TROOPS [Republican A. P. Leased Wire] LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Serbian main army having been driven back to the borders of Albania and Montenegro where they are being attacked by the Austro-Germans, the Bulgarians with the assistance of General Von Goltz's forces are now giving their attention to the Anglo-French troops. Important military developments may, therefore be looked for in the Balkans.

It is reported from Switzerland that the Austro-Germans are sending reinforcements into the Balkans to meet this new Russian offensive, but other sources state that these reinforcements are enroute to the western front because of the fact that the Balkan campaign is having a direct effect on all fronts.

In Galicia the Austro-Germans are attacking the hope of compelling the Russians to divert a part of the Bessarabian army thence. While the Austrians oppose the Italian offensive on the Isonzo are unable to get assistance they are counter attacking with terrific fury and have thus far prevented the Italians from capturing Gorizia, which has been held pressed for nearly a week.

Late reports from Mesopotamia show that the British hold the battlefield of Otisphoon and that the Turks are retreating to Diadin, within ten miles of Bagdad. Prisoners taken by the British have been increased to 1300 while the British wounded alone number 250.

Troops engaged in this region are undergoing hardships unknown in other campaigns, there being a shortage of both food and water.

The Turks are showing more activity in the Gallipoli peninsula where with new supplies of ammunition they made an attack on the allies' positions without, however, making any gains.



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TRIMMED HATS \$3.95

New shapes--in the season's richest colorings, smartly trimmed--exclusive styles that were formerly much higher priced.

TRIMMED HATS \$2.95

Smart exclusive styles from higher priced showings--these attractive values demand the attention of the most conservative.

TAILORED SUITS \$12.45

Suits that are direct from fashion centers---correctly cut of gaberdines, poplins and men's wear serges in blues, browns, greens and black. Jackets are full-lined with fine quality satins.

---Skinner's guaranteed satins mostly employed, fashionably trimmed with furs and buttons ---SKIRTS are the latest models. These smart garments demand the attention of the most conservative--materials and workmanship are exceptional for suits at such a low price.

SILK WAISTS \$2.45

Modishly cut of good quality Crepe de Chine---Taffeta and Messaline in black--white--flesh--and navy blue, high and low closing collars. Unusual values. Complete range of sizes.

SANTA CLAUS

Will demonstrate the new in electrical and mechanical Toys--and erect the children this afternoon, from 2 to 5 and evening from 7 to 9. A real jolly old chap that will take the children all through his favorite toy shop and listen while they tell their gift wants and accept their letters. Let the children come and enjoy themselves with Saint Nic.

SUFFRAGISTS REACH NEW YORK FROM SAN FRANCISCO

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—George McAneny, president of the board of aldermen and acting mayor, welcomed to New York late today the two California suffragists who are carrying to Washington, D. C., a petition signed by 60,000 women voters asking for a woman suffrage amendment to the federal constitution.

The automobile bearing Mrs. Sara Bard Field, who made the transcontinental trip in it, was met at the edge of Manhattan by representatives of local suffrage organizations in automobiles. The procession then moved down to Fifth avenue to a restaurant where the formal greetings were made. Miss Frances Joliffe, who began the trip with Mrs. Field, and who was forced to make part of the journey by rail on account of illness, was in the party which met Mrs. Field.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont presided at the welcoming meeting. Addresses were made by Mr. McAneny, Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. Field, Miss Joliffe and others. After resting here for several days, Mrs. Field and Miss Joliffe will go to Washington, where on December 6 they will present the petition to President Wilson.

MYSTERY ABOUT STEAMER

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] HONOLULU, Nov. 26.—Captain W. J. Kessel, a passenger on the liner *Shinyo Maru*, which arrived today from San Francisco on her way to the Orient, secured here a second officer and first assistant engineer for the steamer *Maverick* which was taken into Batavia July 27 by a Dutch warship and has been held there ever since. The *Maverick*, a vessel of American registry, is owned by Captain Fred Jensen, a San Francisco ship owner who was last reported in Germany, serving in the imperial navy. The vessel left San Francisco, August 1, 1914, and much mystery attended her movements since. She is said to have been detained at Batavia on account of the contradictory stories told by members of the crew as to her destination, which was given variously as San Francisco, Bordeaux and New York.

Grand Prize, Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, 1915
Grand Prize, Panama-California Exposition San Diego, 1915

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